The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Large Amount of Work Performed in the House.

Land-Grabbing Schemes Generally Ignored.

Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

No More Indian Treaties to be Confirmed by the Senate.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims Extended.

Harch Statement of the Public Debt.

Decrease During the Month of February, $7,217,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE JOURNAL DISPOSED OF.

A motion by COBURN, the journal be so in order that the actions of the House, in non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Indian bill, and asking a committee of conference, and appointing the same, be approved. Messrs. GARFIELD, STEVENSON, and other Democrats objected to the approval of the Journal, because the amendment in regard to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was not in order, and because the Journal was not ready to be considered.

JOURNAL.

Upon the motion to approve the Journal, the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 127, nays 57, not voting 106. So the Journal was approved.

Resolutions were adopted to print 10,000 copies of the Report of the Secretary of War, and 5,000 copies each for senate, $3,000 and $1,000, respectively.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Mr. GARFIELD moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and concur therein with an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the Southern Indians. Mr. ALLISON moved the previous question on the motion to concur, as well as the intermediate motion to recede, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas 127, nays 57, not voting 106. Pending the motion to concur, Mr. BLAIR moved to amend the amendment by striking out the appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the Southern Indians, which

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Legislature has been discussing the bill to repeal the law providing for the registration of voters. The object to be the registry is, that in country precincts and in small cities and villages, the law is wholly unnecessary, because each resident and voter is known to his neighbors, and illegal voting by non-residents is practically impossible. It is also objected to, because being unnecessary, it imposes great trouble and annoyance upon the population of large districts, who have to travel many miles, and lose, perhaps, a whole day in order to be registered. There is, therefore, a general desire to have the registry law repealed. While all this may be true, it is no less true that, in a large city like Chicago, the registration is, perhaps, the only protection we have against illegal voting. In this city it is not only necessary, but it has no inconvenience. The registration books are kept open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in every precinct, and it does not take a voter five minutes to see that his name is on the books. Even if he fail to be registered, on election day, living in a thickly-settled neighborhood, he can easily find persons to make the required affidavits, the inconvenience for which are always at the polls.

Even with the registration there are frauds committed, and yet what would be the case without it? We have in this city about 45,000 legal voters. We have twenty wards, divided into eighty-four precincts. Without any previous registration, there is nothing to prevent gangs of men going from one of these precincts to another, and repeating the operation all day. Challenging will not do, unless it be universal. The majority of men who vote illegally for hire will not hesitate to swear in their votes. It is impossible to prevent repeating, or to punish them afterward. One hundred men may each vote in twenty precincts a day, and a week thereon 20 person could identify one of them, or connect him with the name given by him when voting. To vet the Registry law in this city will be to create a premium of repeating at all elections, when men will hire themselves out to deliver an agreed number of votes for an agreed sum of money.

We have had none of this business in the slightest degree since the Registry law, but the moment that law is repealed all our elections will be converted into mere struggles between opposing hordes of repeaters, anxious to earn their rewards.

The people of this city, of both parties, pay the Legislature not to deprive us of this law. It has protected the ballot-box from fraud, has rendered the repeating business unprofitable, and given us comparatively honest elections, and, therefore, we do not wish to be deprived of it. That there is difficulty in applying it in this city is more than probable, but it is exceptional as compared with other cities. Our registry law is enforced, and, while no legal voter ever loses his vote, it is an almost insurmountable barrier to repeating. When a man registers his vote two days before election, giving his name and place of residence, the legal voters have an opportunity to test the accuracy of the claim, and to detect the impostor when he is there to vote. That when the first notice of a claim is valid is the affidavit of the householder with the name and residence of the person duly sworn by four or five persons, and the face of the voter blotted from the record outside. This fraud can be exercised through, and then the registry is of no use even. There is nothing to prevent the Legislature repealing the law, except in cities with a population exceeding 100,000, unless other cities may also need it. The time is long since gone by when all the frauds of an election in this city were traced to each other, and fraud is terrible wherever there is an inducement offered for it. That there are Democrats among us who want the Registry law repealed is no doubt. There are, perhaps, 3,000 such. Nothing, however, would please us so much as a good business hiring themselves out for money to whoever will pay them. The services of these men are valuable to partisan candidates. They will vote any ticket for a consideration, and if they do not touch candidates named on it, no matter of what party, must pay for the votes. The Registry law confines the business of their men to primary meetings, and to their services in voting split tickets on election day. The Republicans have not an immense business which they might do, if the whole 5,000 could vote three or five times each in as many precincts. Then they could guarantee majorities, and their services they should support, and, being able to dictate the election, they could demand any price they named. They would supersede party conventions, and make nominations and elections a part of their trade for job and car dodges. Come candidates to Democrats will be chosen by the thieves, bullies, and pimps, who will rally to the repeaters' organization. Against the sad and kindred scenes of fraud, we pray the Legislature to keep the Registry law. Repeal it, if it be unnecessary, elsewhere, but leave to the city the last shield against fraud and the government of organized robbers and crime.

THE COAL TAX.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, by a vote of 144 to 48, passed a bill repealing all duties on coal. Only forty-eight members were so devoted to an imaginary respect for Rollin C. Mallory, Walter Forward, and Simon Snyder, that they could not vote to repeal this most iniquitous tax. The radical and politics of the three gentlemen protestionists are as follows, Democrats in italics:

Ancona, Geo.	Henderson, Md.	Platt, J.
Arthur, P.	Hersey, O.	Poland,
Ayer, Wm.	Hooper, O.	Porter,
Bass, Mass.	Hubbard, Ct.	Potter,
Beaman, Mich.	Hulburd, Mich.	Randall,
Bingham, Pa.	Hunter, Pa.	Ransier, S. C.
Blair, Mich.	Ingersoll, Ill.	Rice, Mass.
Boyer, Pa.	Jenckes, R. I.	Roberts, Pa.
Brooks, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	Sawyer,
Buckland, O.	Kerr, Ind.	Schenck,
Burchard, Ill.	Lawrence, O.	Scofield,
Butler, Mass.	Logan, Ill.	Shanks,
Cake, Pa.	Lynch, Me.	Shellabarger,
Cessna, Pa.	Maynard, Tenn.	Smith, Ill.
Chanler, N. Y.	McCarthy, N. Y.	Smith, Ky.
Clarke, Ky.	McCormick, Ariz.	Smith, Pa.
Cobb, Kan.	McCrary, Iowa.	Starkweather,
Conger, Mich.	McKee, Ky.	Stevens,
Cook, Ill.	Mercur, Pa.	Stevenson,
Cox, N. Y.	Merriam, N. Y.	Taffe,
Crebs, Ohio.	Monroe, O.	Thomas, Md.
Dawes, Mass.	Moore, Pa.	Tyner,
Dickey, Pa.	Morgan, O.	Van Horn, N. Y.
Dixon, N. Y.	Morrill, Me.	Van Trump,
Donnan, Ind.	Morrison, Ill.	Wallace,
Eggleston, O.	Myers, Pa.	Wells,
Ela, Ill.	Negley, Pa.	Whitehouse,
Ferry, Mich.	Nesmith, Or.	Wilson, Pa.
Fox, Pa.	Niblack, Ind.	Wood,
Garfield, O.	Nunn, Ky.	Woodward,
Gilfillan, Minn.	Orth, Ind.	Young,
Hamilton, Md.	Packard, Ind.	
Harris, Va.	Peters, Me.	

The vote for retaining this tax was mainly from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee, to which may be added the votes of some sturdy beggars under cushions of state governments for their seats; and a few votes from Michigan and Ohio. To the credit of New England, be it said, the fraud got not a vote from that section, and but one from New York. Of the forty-eight members who voted to perpetuate this monopoly no less than eighteen have already been discarded by their constituents, and will not be members of the next Congress.

"Are we overmatched?" inquires the New York World, with a shiver, the question relapsing to that illustrious body, the High Commission to settle the Alabama and other international claims pending between this country and Great Britain. The Queen of the World's column of editorial, following this question, is to show that America is overmatched in the commission. Because two of the British commissioners probably possess more legal knowledge than any two men at home on the subject that are now in connection on the same commission, Messrs. Bancroft Davis, Nelson, Fish, and Williams, to which the Chief Justice of the United States, Hamilton Fish, and Richard Lathers, Comptroller of the State of New York, should have been the counsel, is deemed a fatal disadvantage. Of course, if their opponents were not themselves counsel, and not even judges, and if they were not sitting in a court of justice, and if the public were not looking on, and if the public debt—would make the preferment of Cox seem like the enforcement of a principle which had not been repudiated in the Democratic ranks. But, since the deficit was incurred by circulating documents, viz., speeches, and mainly speeches of Cox, it cannot be denied that Cox's name has, in great measure, shed its own reward in advance. If not, let him have a chance to make the speeches to fill the next $50,000 of deficiencies. Some fattening of such magnificence is necessary to keep the fund full and the Democratic documents circulating.

THE SPRING TRADE.

Relative to the Retail accounts which have been published concerning the "gloriously-beautiful tropical climate" of San Domingo and its high military qualities, a New York paper reacts in certain qualities of martial-ity of Senator Sumner, which, three years ago, was of 65,000 and 70,000, respectively, reduced to 40,000 each. Of the military fervor of the Massachusetts contingent Senator Sumner does not seem to have had in mind that an antidote to the fatigue of marching is variety. Together, the two Senators have the constituents of a company for the field, and, if they can certainly form as a thousand times each; but still nobody budged on either side. As I evident the scene is thus described by a correspondent:

"The assembled forces stood in solemn array, while the Senators, with their staffs of office, took their places in the character. Then was delivered the address of the day, which, as the court record says, was in the one of the most exciting and thrilling ever known. Moreover, with the hands of the Senators in their pockets, and his tail unbuttoned, waited to and fro, and his tail unbuttoned, waited to and fro, and his tail unbuttoned, waited to and fro

THE INSPECTION FRAUDS.

Director Denton Arraigned for Trial Before the Full Board of Trade.

A Letter Offered in Testimony from Parties who Received the Grain.

Denton's Explanation of the Matter—Parallel Cases Cited.

A Scene of Confusion, Uproar, and Excitement.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Board of Trade was held in the Open Board Building, pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting on Tuesday last, for further action in the case of Mr. D. B. Denton, a director of the board, which charges were preferred by the Committee on Grain, on Tuesday last, and referred to the full board for trial. There were about seventy-five persons present when the meeting was called to order. Half-a-dozen reporters were also at least five hundred.

The President announced that the hour had arrived for the further proceeding with the case of Mr. Denton, and the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. Fairbank believed that there was some other business to be transacted before the trial. He had about 100,000 bushels before proceedings might be had.

Mr. Denton's case was the paramount business of the day.

Mr. Gilbert said that the Committee on Grain had a number of cases to be investigated, and they could not be disposed of until the case of Mr. Denton was disposed of.

Mr. Fairbank thought that the board should proceed with the case of Mr. Denton.

Mr. Gilbert thought Mr. Denton should hear the charges against him, and then have time to prepare his defense, or whether it was necessary to reply to the charges. He was in favor of the trial proceeding at once. If any testimony was to be brought forward in behalf of Mr. Denton, he thought that it should be done at once.

Mr. Winch thought the board should, at once, go into the trial of Mr. Denton, and that no delay should be tolerated.

It was moved that the second and third days in the order of business be suspended.

Mr. Denton presumed it would be necessary to see whether the evidence was in accordance with the charges. If it was a libel.

Mr. Fairbank thought it ought not to be a question of libel, but of fact. He had received a post-mortem letter, which was written him, and which he would read. He had received a letter from Lawson, and put it in proper shape.

Mr. Gilbert believed that the Committee on Grain on the part of the board wanted to introduce the evidence in the case, and then Mr. Denton could do as he pleased. He (Mr. Gilbert) was in favor of the evidence being introduced.

Mr. Fairbank thought that the Grain Committee should be heard.

Mr. Gilbert said the members of the Committee on Grain were not the prosecutors of Mr. Denton. They were simply the agents of the board, and were not to be held responsible for the charges. They had made them on the information which they had received, and they were bound to act upon it.

Mr. Fairbank moved that the Committee on Grain be heard.

Mr. Gilbert said that the Committee on Grain had made the charges, and they were prepared to sustain them

BILLIARDS.

The Last of the Championship Tournament—Closing Scenes—Result of the Whole.

The conclusion of the North-western Tournament, on Thursday evening, was very unlucky for the players, and very unfortunate for the spectators. The former, because they were deprived of the fourth, and most remunerative moiety of the gate money, and the latter because they were thereby cheated out of the last half of the game. The tournament, by RIGHT in the terms of the agreement, should have been played out on Thursday evening, but the exhibition of the champion, Mr. Ives, was so far from the